NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

SPAIN. ADMIRAL TOPETE.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869, The Official Gazette publishes the formal announce ment of the resignation of Admiral Topete as Minister of the Marine. Gen. Prim, in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the department until a successor to the Admiral is ap-

MONTPENSIER INTRIGUES-GEN. DULCE-MODE-RADO RISING.

It is rumored that a letter has been received by the Government from Gen. Dulce exposing the intrigues of high personages with the Duke of Montpensier. The letter also warns the Government that the Unionists will appeal to arms if the Duke is not accepted as a candidate for the throne. Reports have been received from Lisbon that the Moderadoes who fied to that city from Spain are purchasing arms and making other preparations for a rising in their inter-

178 VOTES FOR THE DUKE OF GENOA. Up to the present moment 154 Deputies to the Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genea for King, and in addition to these 24 Deputies now absent have agreed in writing

GREAT BRITAIN.

to support his claims.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869. Excitement continues in Ireland on the question of the imprisoned Feniaus. Dispatches from Dublin to-day state that last evening during a meeting of the Dublin Annesty Association and the Annesty Committee, a number of men broke into the rooms of the latter, smashed the lamps, destroyed the fur-

niture, purloined the records, and committed other

THE IRISH QUESTION-HAVE THE MINISTRY COURAGE

The Times to-day repeats that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty; but if the Ministry are unable to cope with it, what must be said of their courage and statesmanship ? They are strong beyond all experience. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in the resolution to stand by the Ministry in support of any thorough searching, workmanlike attempt to cure the long-standing evil of Irish discontent. The Government have the power, if jonly their courage is equal to their power. High fortunes are before them if their minds are equal to their fortunes.

ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT FOR THE FENIANS. The Central Fenian Amnesty Committee ask Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. Their object in making this demand is to reduce the revenue of the Government, and at the same time provide means for keeping up the amnesty agitation. -

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The correspondent of The Daily News, writing from Suez, regrets that the opening of the Canal has not been delayed a few months. He fears that the passage of large ships will not be free from risk. He states that the granite pillars of the viaduct are badly cracked, but thinks the injuries are not sufficient to prevent traffic.

A further advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England is probable. The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1881.

M. PREVOST-PARADOL'S LECTURE. EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869 M. Prévost-Paradol, the eminent French journalist, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he made the following pointed allusion to the political situation in his country. He said that centralization had lately been the tendency of the public men of France; but that policy has lost credit. It is felt that the Executive is too powerful. Its privileges must

be curtailed, liberty must be given to the boroughs, and the Departments must be freed from the arbitrary rule of prefects. He also thought neighboring departments should unite and elect members of the

A ROCHEFORT DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869. There were several electoral meetings yesterday. and last evening a demonstration was made in favor of Henri Rochefort. In no case was there disturb-

M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of a 25-franc piece into the metallic currency of the country.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869. The cholera is raging with severity in the city of

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

MINISTER SICKLES AND, PRESIDENT RIVERO-EUROPEAN FILIBUSTERS-ADVICES FROM GEN. DE RODAS-OFFER OF THE SPANISH MER-

Madrid, Nov. 10 .- In the Cortes yesterday, President Rivero paid marked respect to Gen. Sickles, the American Minister, by visiting him in the diplomatic gallery. During the sitting, Deputy Mazaveddo asserted that the filibusters had headquarters in Paris and London, with ramifications in Madrid; that they made a business of disseminating by telegraph reports calculated to injure Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired that dispatches be immediately telegraphed to Captain-Gen. De Rodas, assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere. Minister Becerra replied that Spain would sustain and defend herself at home and abroad; her sovereignty in the colonies as well as on the continent would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had just received official telegrams from Havana which announced that the insurrection

in the Island of Cuba was diminishing. The Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 10,000 troops to Cuba in December. THE BATTLE NEAR RAMON - GEN. TAMACO

KILLED. HAVANA, Nov. 10,-The following is the official account of the battle lately fought in the southern part of the Eastern Department: The Spanish troops under the command of Gen. Mendigueren attacked the insurgent force between the towns of Contramaestre and Ramon. One hundred and twenty of the insurgents were killed, and large numbers wounded and taken prisoners. Among the rebels killed are Gen. Tamaco, Capt, Gonchet, Harry Clavivey, Chief of Staff. and William Cronstand, Gen. Jordan's Quartermaster. The insurgent forces were driven beyond the town of Palo-Picado, and the Spanish troops now occupy the positions held by the rebels during the past year. The insurgent forces under Gens. Yaguas and Pilipinas retreated north by way of Terahueca. Arthur Casamajor, one of the rebel leaders, was killed. The Bayamo Journal says that Gen. Maso was killed and that the Spanish troops have captured the insur-

gent hospital at Ramon. AFFAIRS IN GEN. CAVADA'S ARMY.

Division of Cienfuegos, Oct. 26 .- The Spaniards are no more veracious than ever, as not the slightest skirmish takes place between their troops and ours, but a brilliant account is published in the Havana journals. But the truth is that in any engagements during the past Summer we have invariably been the victors. Our present encampment is at Camanayagoa, and our communications with Villa Clara, Trinidad and Cienfuegos are uninterrapted, while patriots are joining us every day, and encouraging and strengthening our already determined ranks. A fight is reported to have taken place recently near Guimare, the headquarters of Cespedes. The advantage was on the side of the Cubans, but, as usual, the vic-

tory is claimed for the Peninsulars. At Yaguamanas the Spaniards claim to have killed 5 rebels and 74 horses-" sic transit gloria." Assassinations continue. A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Prominent Cubans of this city are now preparng a memorial to Congress, praying for the early recogition of the independence of the struggling Republic. The memorial will be extensively circulated in a few The memorial will be extensively circulated in a few days. The appeal is made on the ground that for more than a year the Cubans have held their own in the contest with the armies of Span; that they have sacrified their all for liberty's sake; that during the American Rebellion they were in sympathy with the Government, while the Spaniards openly extended aid and comfort to the Rebels; that they are now, and have been for a long time, identified with the people of the Free States on the question of Slavery; that they have emancipated their slaves, while the Spanish tyrants have sought to uphold the barbarons system, and even to intensity its horrors; and that the unanimous voice of the people of Cuba is for universal freedom, and war to the death against slavery and despotism.

PROF. FALB AND HIS PREDICTIONS-FEARS OF THE PEOPLE—SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR—SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTION—EARTHQUAKE AT ARICA-AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU. LIMA, Oct. 14.-It is more than three months ance the prediction of the German astronomer Falb first reached Peru, and from that time nothing else has been talked about or thought of. According to his theory, "the sun and moon being in perigee on the 5th of Octo crust of the earth and upon the ocean waves in all countries near the Equator, and he felt it his duty to warn the inhabitants of Peru that on or about the 28th and 30th of September dreadful earthquakes and volcanic disturbances would take place." He also wrote a pamphlet in defense of his theory, which was translated into Spanish and extensively sold here. Various opinions were expressed as to his sanity. He was said to be the principal official in the observatory at Berlin, but this was denied. Then he was a priest residing in North Germany, which was the truth. Others said a very scientifle man, but this again was contradicted. It was affirmed that he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for three years and only lately liberated; that his father, a noted astronomer, had committed suicide at the nonfulfillment of some of his prophesies concerning the destruction of Lisbon; that he was hving meognito in Lima, waiting to see the result of his prediction; that he was a humbug, and no such person existed; in short, the ing him, and yet there was hardly one person to be found who was not in some way influenced by his theory. Even those who had no faith in his predicted earthquakes believed that the sea would rise and engulf Callao, as it did in 1746. I only know of one person who expressed a total disbelief in Falb and his theory, and that was a Mr. Smith of Callao, an American, who was so certain that nothing would occur that he deposited \$1,000 in the hands of a Notary Public, Schor Palacio, against \$1,000 deposited in the same hands by Senor Rosas, a Peruvian, Senor Rosas having a strong conviction that Falb's theory would prove true. It is needless to say that Mr. Smith won the bet, although he and his own family all removed from Calino to a safer place. From the very first of September families began to move away from Callao. Lima was one grand procession of carts, creaking under their weight of goods and farniture, and resembled New-York on May Day. Families moved up to Lima from escape the sea, and out of Lima Callao to escape the sea, and out of Lima to the neighboring towns, plantations, and even the open pampas or fields, to escape the coming earthquake. Merchants, even, sent their goods away; whole blocks of stores were closed, and Mothing was to be seen in the streets, once so tuli of life and fashion, but the ponderous-wheeled earts and the poor, half-starved mules, toiling under their heavy loads. The 2sth came in, clear and samshiny. You could walk entire streets in Cullao, and not meet a solitary human being, not even a doc; and even the customary turkey buzzard, taking the alarm, had field, to find other pickings. Boited doors and closed window shutters were visible on every side, and Gold-smith's "Deserred Village" found its fit description here. In Lima, the churches were open all day, and crowds knet in the dim aisless while a solemn Mass was sung. Business was at a stand-still. On the night of the 2sth knett in the dim aisles while a solemn Mass was sung. Business was at a stand-still. On the night of the 28th nearly all the Peruvians slept in hastily-constructed tents and booths, out in the open fields, away from the sounding sea, which really on that evening did seem to send forth a deeper diapason than usual. It was a night of alarms, but alarms only. Thieves were busy, although the police force had been doubled, to watch husband, who was the victim of all eyes, as it her tenerity was without a parallel. The train of cars that came up to Lima, from Cailao, was crowded with funitives. All night long people fied on foot to the open fields. One subject only was the general theme: "As we escaped so well in August total destruction, our time has come now, and Lima and Caliao will doubtless be laid in assess and rains." It was a night of general horror and gloom. No one slept, yet Lima seemed like a city of the dead. The 30th passed; no earthquake. But on the night of the 2d of October, at 12 midanght, a hard earthquake shock, followed by two lighter ones, doing no damage, however, occurred. The believers in Failb were reassured. It looked ominous. "Beware of the 5th of October," was the general cry. The cities and towns up and down the coast were deserted. The captains of snips lying in Callao Bay, and at the Chincha and Guanape Islands, were all in a state of uncasness, and kept their vessels ready to put to sea at a minute's notice. The morning of the 5th dawned and the sea was never so smooth, and the air never more balmy and delightful. The day wore on; night fell. Nothing had happened. Old Ocean slept as calmly as a lake, and justified her good name. The people are flocking back to their deserted homes by scores, and popular indignation has taken the place of supersition. Ou all sides is heard de-

The day wore on; hight left. Nothing has happened. Old Ocean slept as calmily as a lake, and justified her good name. The people are flocking back to their descried homes by scores, and popular indignation has taken the place of superstition. On all sides is heard denumerations against Faib, and he has been already hung in effigyin Bella Vista. A prominent Peruvian banker tool he that no person could estimate the amount of saffering Faib and caused the poorre classes here alone, to say nothing of the rich, who could afford the expense of moving, but felt all the inconvenience. He said that he personally knew many poor families whose ignorance caused them to sell and sacrifice all their furniture, their last bed, the very shirt from off their backs to get the means to move out into the open country, where they were still riving, often without shelter or food, and unable to get back to the city.

During the past unsettled state of the public mind, Revolution has had time to rear its hydra head again. President Balta has issued a mandate, wring the people to return to their homes, as he can protect them in the cities, but in isolated farm-houses, plantations, ranches, and the open pampas, he can offer them as security. It is said the rebellion is wide-spread, and the onger looks formidable. Many pronunce Balta equal to the energebcy, and I think he has hitherto shown laimelf bold, and will probably crush this attempt; as he has done so many others. There has been great trouble over Dreyfus of Paris obtaining the new gamno som. The subject has been constantly discussed and commented upon, and the people have sent in a protest through the State Attorney against giving the business to foreign capitalists, but Balta will not yield an inch. The banks and capitalists of Lima have refused to accept and cash bills given by Dreyfus to the Government, and this serious obstacle may prevent the contract from being carried out. Senor Plerola, the new Minister of Finance, is greatly blamed for the contract being awarded to Fran

of Feru should be received, because of the well-known enmity of the bank against the contract for the new loan. As a natural consequence, a run was immediately made, not only on that bank, but also not the "Frovidencia" and "Londom" Banks. The banks, however, proved solvent. Capt. Conlan, on the Facilie Mail Company's (English steamer Payts, has reported a fearful earthquake shock that the steamer encountered near Arica on the 24th inst. From a passenger on board I received a graphic description. As the steamer seeined to be lifted badily out of the water, and throwe down with great force, the sensation was anything but agreeable. All the crockery and glass-ware was broken, the compasses thrown from their boxes, and the steamer only escaped destruction by being so very strong and firm. They were near enough to the shore to see rocks and huge misses of earth detached and fall from the fills, and observe the clouds of whirling dust, where the ground opened and shut with the volcanic disturbances underneath.

The English Protestant Bishop, Father Stalley, from Homolulu, with his Secretary, Lord Harvey, has been in Lima and Callao, consecrating the churches, and confirming the people, departed on the last steamer. The feeling of regret among Americans at only one steamer a month on the Atlantic side, is universal. The mixed Commission agreed upon by Convention to settle claims of American citizens against the Peruvian Government, has commenced its labors. The American Commissioner, we videling have just a strived, Prosident Balla has ap-

of American citizens against the Fertural Coordinates that commissioner. The American Commissioner. Mr. Vidalia, having just arrived, President Balia has appointed Senor Cameros (a former member in his Cabinet) for Feru. So that vexed question seems in a fair way to be settled at last.

LIBERIA.

A DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND-UNJUST EXACTIONS

OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Monrovia, Liberia, Sept. 20 .- I hasten to give you an account of an affair that well illustrates the character of British authority, and shows how ready it is to make a "haughty ultimatum" when it is dealing with a small and defenseless nation. In March and er, 1850, the Republic of Liberia bought from the natives the Mauna country, which forms a part of the north-west territory of that Republic, and in April of that year we had purchased the Gallinas country, which foins the District of Mauna on the north-west, and is situated considerably to the south east of the long is situated considerably to the south-east of the loop River, which forms our boundary line on the north-west. The celebrated Pedro Blanco formarly kept his slave factories or barraccous at Gallinas, and it is owing to the continued efforts of the Liberians that an end has been put to an accurred traffic at that and other points on the West African coast. At the time we purchased Gallinas the present chief, Prince Manna, was only an inferjor chief, and had but little to do with that transaction. though he signed the deed of cession, as the aiso chief Rogers, who was the ruling chief of the country. Some years after this, Manha became the principal chief of Gallinas. It is said that he caused all of Chief Rogers's family to be destroyed. He has continued to acknowledge our authority until within the last few

acknowledge our authority until within the last few years.

For several years past, numbers of the balf-civilized, half-heathen Congress and Arkoos, who have been taken out of the slave-ships and settled at Sierra Leone, have found their way down into our north-west territory, for the purpose of trading with the natives, and have smuggled their goods into the country through the Gallinas and Mauna rivers, without going to Robertsport, the nearest port of entry, and paying their custom dues. These people tell Prince Mauna and the other chiefs of Gallinas, and the headmen of the Mauna country, that if "the American dogs"—as they call uswere driven out of the country, they would then be able to sell their goods to them much cheaper, as they would not then have to pay duties. By such arguments they have influenced Mauna and his head men not only to deny our right to Gallinas, but also to carry war into the Mauna country, to compel the chiefs of that section to join him in hostility to as. The chiefs of the Mauna country are hostile to Prince Mauna and his Gallinas people, and are friendly to our Government, as we save them from those cruel wars formerly brought upon them by the slaves and the Gallinas people.

Last February an armed force was sent up to Mauna country for the purpose of compelling Prince Mauna to return to his own country, the Gallinas, and ofseizing the goods and break up the trading factories of the Sterra Leone people dealing unlawfully in our territory. Prince Mauna retreated, and would not fight us; but the fac-

return to his own country, the Gallinas, and of seizing the goods and break up the trading factories of the Sierra Leone people dealing uvlawfully in our territory. Prince Mauna retreated, and would not fight us; but the factories in the Mauna country were broken up, and the schooner Elizabeth, lying in the Mauna River, and a portion of their goods, were seized, and were condemned in the Admirally Court, the goods being sold upon decree. In breaking up these factories a number of letters were found, written by residents of Sierra Leone, in which they encouraged each other to resist our officers; and in several of them, written by one George M. Macaulay, he urges his friends to get swords and gans and defend themselves, and call on the natives to assist them. He tells them that, should they see any Americans—as they call us—coming toward them, they must "stop them far off;" and he expressly hopes the natives "will kill all the American dogs!" This man was arrested and tried for conspiring with others to incite the natives to resist our authority and to make war upon us. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, for the payment of which he was allowed to give a bond. These persons represented their cases to the Governor of Sierra Leone, and he sent a communication to our Government, staring that we had illegally seized the English schooner Elizabeth which we must refund! Our Government replies to this by asserting our right to that territory, and our right, consequently, to punish all persons violating our laws in that section. We also proposed to submit the question of our territorial boundary to the United States Government. We also sent letters to the British Government, through our Consul-General, representing that we have frequent admissions of their officials, as well as deeds of cossion and other evidences, to prove our right to that territory. About the year 1822, the Earl of Malmesbury, then Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence admitted then Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence admitted our claims. Two or three years ago, when the celebrated Jules Gerard was murdered by the natives on one of the rivers near our north west bounders. what he calls "reasonable demains, because we are not able to appose force with force, as we assuredly would, if only able. And why does he take this course with a Caristian unton with which he is in friendly treaty relations? He does not claim these territories, nor does he want then; but simply because his semi-civilized, semi-Christianized population of Sierra Leone wish to defrand us of the duties they have to pay.

On the 9th of this month the mail from England brought

us of the duries they have to pay.

On the 9th of this month the mail from England brought in a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, informing our Government that the Governor of Sierra Leone had been instructed to call at Monrovia and demand that the schooner Elizabeth be delivered up immediately, and that we also pay \$16,600 for the damage done to British subjects by the seizure of their goods and destruction of their factories in the Mauna country; that if we did not at once comply with these "just demands" the Governor would place the matter in the hands of the naval officer, who would act as the exigencies of the case might require; and finally that our proposal to submit the question of our boundary to the United States Government could not be thought of until we complied with the demands made for wrongs done to British shipects.

On the 19th inst the British ships of war Britus and Petrel anchored in our largbor, and about 4 o'clock of the same day we received a dispatch from His Excellency, J. J. Kendall, Administrator in Chief of the West African Settlements, informing us that he was there, on board the Scrius, to demand the immediate delivery of the schooner Elizabeth, and the payment of £3,779 %. 11d. for damages sustained by British traders through our illegal sciture of their goods; and the delivery to him of the bond given by Macaulay, with all other bonds given by British traders, in connection with these matters. He further said that if his demands were not at once complied with, he would put the matter in the hands of the nayal officer commanding that squadron. Our Government replied, inviting him ashore, to a personal interview with the President, and informing him that since his instructions had been received, our Consul-General in London had laid documentary evidence before Lord Clarendon, and had nade a proposition to his lordship, which we had reason to

"immediately put the matter in the mands of the haval officer commanding this squadron, who will at once proceed to act as the exigency of the case requires." He added that he hoped we would see the necessity of complying with his just demands.

We had no niternative but to yield, for without either a fort or ship it was impossible for us to resist. We answered that, understanding from the expressions in his last dispatch, that an immediate hombardment would follow our refusal of Gov. Kendall's demands, and being passible openess, force with force, we fell company likely to follow our refusal of Gov Kendall's demands, and being unable to oppose force with force, we felt compiled to yield, but at the same time asserted the rectitude of the course we had pursued. We were compelled to deliver up the schooner Elizabeth; to surrender Macaulay's bond; to pay down \$2,400, and give the bond of the Government to pay the balance of the demand in installments of six months each, commencing from the first day of January, 1870. As soon as it was known that we had to submit to those lard terms the patriotic citizens came to the aid of the Government, and the amount that was to be paid down was soon raised, so that by Taureday, the 16th institute whole shameful matter was settled.

A NEW PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENT. The Rouen Chamber of Commerce says the Paris Fairie has taken the initiative in a movement for increased protection to the initiatives of France. The example has been followed by many other important manufacturing cities in the Northern departments.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEWART.

HIS OBSEQUES AT PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 .- The funeral solemnitics of the late Rear-Admiral Stewart to-day were participated in by the military, naval, and civic authorities, and by the general populace. All of the public buildings and many private dwellings displayed flags at half-mast. From 9 o'clock until 3 the remains of the old patriot lay in state in Independence Hall, where they had been conveyed immediately upon their arrival from Bordentown, N. J. The walls were hung with black alpaca, and prominent objects, like the old Independence Bell, were samilarly draped. Beside the statue of Washington, on the eastern side of the wall, was placed a large, full-length portrait of Commodore Stewart, painted by Sully after the capture of the Cyane and Levant. In the center of the Hall was the coffin—a metallic casket, finished in rosewood, and having six silver handles. It was covered with the American flag, and upon it rested the chapeau and sword of the distinguished officer-the latter presented by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1816. A silver plate on the lid of the coffin bore the inscription:

Rear-Admiral Charles STEWART, U. S. N. Born July 28, 1788, Died November 6, 1869."

The Guard of Honor consisted of 20 marines, commanded by Lieut. R. L. Mead, and eight sailors under Lieut. Commander John H. Rowland, the whole escort being in charge of Capt. Thomas G. Corbin. For five hours citizens were allowed to file through the Hall to view the remains, and many thousands in orderly procession awaited their turn. At spo'clock the funeral escert moved over a short route, and deposited the remains in the receiving vault of Ronaldson's Cemetery. Gen. Ruff acted as Chief Marshal, and the line of proces-

Gen. Ruff acted as Chief Marshal, and the line of procession was as follows:

First Division Pennsylvania Militia, Gen. Prevost; City Troop; hearse containing the body, with pall-bearers and United States Marines as guard of honor; band and six companies of ist Regiment of U. S. Artillery, under Gen. Vogdes from New-York harbor; officers Lif the Army and Navy; three carriages containing the family, luciuding Messrs. Chas. T. Stewart and Frank Hopkinson; the officiating clerry and clergymen; the Mayor, Recorder, and heads of the city departments; the City Councils, and Aldermen, and city officers; the Mayor and City Councils of Bordentows; Judges of the United States Courts, and officers; Judges of the Sapreme Court of Pennsylvania, officers, Judges of the Cart of Common Pless; efficers and solders of the war of 1812; Society of the Cincinnatis, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Among the distinguished officials present were Secretary Geo. M. Robeson of the Navy Separtment, Gov. Ward of New Jersey, Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, Separator Cattell. ex-Secretary Adojn Borle, Admiral Greaves, Rear-Admiral Beil, Commodore Steadman, Commodore Breeze, Commodore Selfridge, Commodore Geoson. Commodore Goldsboro, Commodore Marchaad. Ges.

Meade, Gen Van Vliet, Gen. Gersbom Mott, Capt. Fraley, U. S. N.; Commander Schufeldt, Lient. Commander Cromwell, Chief Engineers Kurty and Siegler, besule all the military and naval officers in this city. At the cemetery the Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Edward A. Toggo, formerly of Bordentown. The marines, under the command of Capt. Forney, fired the three honorary volleys over the grave.

THE INDIANS.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF

WINNEPEG. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- A special dispatch to The Tribune from St. Paul says the account telegraphed this morning that the half-breeds had opposed the entry of the new Governor to the new colony of Winnepeg is exaggerated. A mob of 100 started to interrupt the new Governor and prevent his entry, but the number diminished by desertion to 50, who barricaded the road over ished by desertion to 50, who barricaded the road over which Gov. McDougall was to pass, but on his arrival a short conference satisfied them that their demonstrations were uncalled for. The mob then removed the barricade from his path, and escorted him with every mark of respect to the capital of his new dominions.

The Indian murder trial at Omaha before the United States Court was concluded last night. The principal evidence was given by the Chief of the Pawnee tribe and residents in the vicinity of the Pawnee Reservation. All four of the Indians were found guilty. Two of them, "Blue-Jacket" and "Horse-Driver," managed to escape after the verdict. The United States Marshai is in pursuit of them.

FATAL RESULTS OF THE USE OF INTOXICATING

LIQUORS. Washington, Nov. 10 .- A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. Poole, U. S. A., an Indian Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dakota Territory, Oct. Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dakota Territory, Oct. 28, reports that in consequence of the intoxicating liquers brought to that Agency, and sold or given to the Indians for some days previous, more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed, and as one of the results, Spotted Tail, chief of the Brutes, shot and killed Big Mouth, chief of the Ogalialiabs, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 28. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended troubles would come out of the affair. The Indians charge the whites with bringing liquor to the Agency. Capt. Poole had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the Agency, for the purpose of guarding the public property and the lives of the employes at the post.

SHALL WOMEN BE DOCTORS!

THE TRUE STORY OF HOW THE MEDICAL STU-DENTS HOOTED THE LADIES, FROM AN EYE-

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The lecture-room of the old Pennsylvania Hospital was the scene of a novel exhibition on Saturday morning last. The managers, having opened the doors for the admission of female medical students to the clinical lectures delivered there, had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time in the history of the institution, about 30 students from the Women's Medical College scated in the little theater where the "clinics" are held. Three or four hundred male students from the other Medical Colleges of the city were likewise present, as it was the regular lecture morning. From one of the apper benches I observed that the circular form of the apartment and the rising tiers of seats placed the women in full view as they sat in a body on one side. Two or three of the managers, members of the Society of Friends, were seated on the little stage awaiting the entrance of the lecturer. They were "weighty" Friends, a sort of moral Doric columns, with solidity of person, and a mild massiveness of countenance which betokened that brimmed hats, and in the few impatient minutes before the lecture attracted more attention than the novices raised by a few students, and soon a hundred voices took move their bats in a public assembly unless their comfort demands it. This harmless custom, originating in an sanction of 200 years-at all events, is historical-and might have been passed over had these young men been better read or better bred. But they kept up the ery while solemnly and silently the managers sat, not in the least disconcerted by the clamor. Pres. ently one of them arose, and was about to pass through a door opening from the platform to an inner apartment, The shouts were renewed; and, as though patience were no longer a virtue, the Manager turned and faced the assembly. There was nothing brow-beating in his look, nothing cholerio in his visage, nothing first in his glance. It was a calm, reproving eye with which this disciple of Penn regarded the students,

but it was not crowned with the success that attended his great exemplar. They would not smoke the pine of peace, but still screamed "Hat, hat." The entrance of the lecturer at this point diverted attention, and imposed silence. During the first hour, medical cases were lectured upon solely, and the interest of the subject made the social question quite subordinate. Malaria, sun-stroke, and dropsy, illustrated by their victims, claimed the general ear. Then followed the Surgeon's hour, in which he had to do with the brain of a murdered man. With skillful alacrity the dissection was completed, showing by the clot of blood, and the lack of disease, that death had been by violence. The lady students were then edified by a sight of the pineal gland, the alleged seat of the soul! The remains of the cerebral organ being dismissed, the assistviolence. The lady students were then edited by a sight of the pineal gland, the alleged seat of the soul! The remains of the cerebral organ being dismissed, the assistants brought forward a man with a broken thigh. This was a particularly interesting and mehancholy case; for the fractured bone had refused to unite. The poor fellow was placed recumbent on the revolving couch, and the young dectors proceeded to pull off his boots. At this, a quick, low stamping, like a growl of dissent, rau round the benches. But "off, off, ye lendings" was the rule, and specifly the natural, unsartorial man lay before us. The Doctor had, however, prepared a bianket for the nonce, with which the patient was draped. But in this chamber the surgices means business; and, at times the decorous conventions must shrivel up before the needs of science and humanity. In this case, while measuring the fractured limb, there was a momentary exposure, which proved the signal for an explosion among the students—mock applause, chapping, stamping, and shouts of laughter, mingled with hisses and jeers, in one wild uprear. The eyes of half the andionce were on the lady students, who sat calm and unruffied under this brutal treatment, their looks riveted on the lecturer, as if utterly oblivious of aught else that was transpiring. After this shameful evidence of low breeding on the part of the students, if avidence of low breeding on the part of the students, it was not surprising that when the classes were dismissed a number of them were ready to heap more indignities upon the ladies as they passed out. So, crowding the footwalks, they compelled them to take the cartway as they crossed the hospital grounds, and were unsparing in their jeers and derisive applicate. Whether mixed classes at clinical lectures are desirable may be questioned, they may be embarrassing to the lecturer and impair his thoroughness; but this doubt is no mitigation of the disgraceful and unmanly conduct of the male stadents, which thoroughly deserves exposure.

OPENING OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.-The formal opening of Swarthmore College took place this afternoon, when a large number of its friends were conveyed thither in a special train on the Westchester Railroad. The building is a massive stone structure,! four stories, 300 feet front by 50 deep, with the main building, and so feet deep, containing a dining and lecture-room. The laundry and steam power for heating the building is located in a separate structure. The capacity of the institution is for 350 students, but only a portion of the building is entirely completed and furnished. The audience assembled in the lecture-room, were addresses were delivered by Samuel Willetts and John D. Hyoks of New-York, Edward Parrish, President of the College, Wm. Dorsey, and Lucretta Mott. It was stated that the amount expended in land and buildings amounted to \$205,000, and contributions were solicited for \$100,000 additional to fully furnish the building, and supply a library, philosophical and astronomical apparatus. The College opens with 180 pupils, about equally divided between the sexes, the sysbuilding is a massive stone structure, four stories, 350 astronomical apparatus as the series of the series of instruction being a toint education of boys and girls, though each occupy separate wings of the building. The institution was built by the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, but the pupils are not confined to members of that persuasion.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT BY A BURGLAR. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10 .- William F. Jones, alias "Bont," the Canadian burglar, shot Officer Nicholas Kearns, last night, while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Kearus struck the weapon with his locust, and received a ball in his foot. Jones also shot Patrol-man Witturiev before he was arrested. This would-be murderer, with an accomplice, was detected in entering a building, and while attempting to escape dropped a full set of burglars' tools.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10 .- In the Baltimore City Court, Chief Justice Scott presiding, in the case of Margaret Beck and her four children against the Northern Central Railroad for damages in causing the death of Michael Beck, husband and father of the plaintiffs, the jury yesterday afternoon gave a verdict of \$17,000 damages. The defendants moved for a new trial. Beck was crushed and killed between two cars in September, 1888.

sistory of Louisiana, composed of the Masons of the 32d degree, Scottish rite, are holding a lodge of serrow this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, in henor of the deceased filtrations members of that order. The Sover-eign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Albert Pike, opened the ceremonies, and several members pronounced anlaces. WASHINGTON.

AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE TREASURY-GOVERN-MENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—GEN, BUTTERFIELD INSISTS ON AN INVESTIGA-TION—TAXING JUDGES' SALARIES—EDUCA-TIONAL WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869. A statement of the condition of the Treasury to date shows the balance of gold on hand to be \$114,000,000; the amount of outstanding gold certificates is \$32,000,000leaving a balance of \$82,000,000 gold. The balance of

greenbacks on hand is \$11,000,000. There was in the Treasury \$150,000,000, gold, on the 1st of July; at the end of this quarter there was \$120,000,000, showing a decrease of \$30,000,000. For this \$10,000,000 of the debt is actually wiped out forever, and \$41,000,000 worth of bonds are redeemed for future legislation, and also to be added to this is the \$8,000,000 that had to be paid above par for the \$41,000,000 bonds. This, then, shows a total of \$59,000,000 in the Govern ment's favor against \$30,000,000 less in coin, or a total reduction of the Government debt for the three months of \$29,000,000. The table showing these facts and figures in detail will be given out to-morrow in printed form. They are now in the hands of the printer, and were prepared with much care by Mr. Saville, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Secretary's office.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the Government, in round numbers, for the months of July, August, and September:

Civil and Miscellaneous.

Pension and Indian Burcaus.

For War Department.

For Navy Department.

Actual purchase of bonds and all other securities as actual debt cancellation.

For purchase of bonds to be disposed of by Congressional legislation. 10,000,000

Ex-Assistant U.S. Treasurer Butterfield was here on anday last, and had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell concerning his recent official troubles. He demanded of the Secretary an investigation where he might be put on oath, and witnesses summoned and sworn. He said he felt that if he were allowed such an investigation, he could clear himself to the satisfaction of the Government and of the whole country. He claimed to have an abundance of evidence to refute all of the charges made against him. Secretary Boutwell expresses a willingness to order such an investigation, but was of the opinion that he had no anthority in law to do so. The only way in which Mr. Butterfield can secure such an investigation is by having Congress appoint a Committee of Investigation, or by having a Military Court of Inquiry ordered as an officer of the army. But terfield and his friends say they are determined to secure an investigation after the General frees himself from the

The question as to the right of the Government to tax the salaries of the United States Judges will soon be submitted to the proper authorities, and it is thought that it will be decided in their favor. The question was submitted to the Treasury Department some years ago, when Chief Justice Taney, on behalf of the Judges of the Supreme Court, addressed a letter to Secretary Chase upon the subject, but Mr. Chase ruled that it was proper to tax their salaries. A number of prominent officials express the opinion that it is unconstitutional to tax the salaries of either the Judges or the President of the United States, and that all tax which has been colected upon their salaries must be refunded. It is probable that the Treasury Department will shortly be called upon to decide whether or not it is constitutional to tax the salaries of the President and United States Judges.

The eighth semi-annual report of J. W. Alvord, General Superintendent of Schools among Refugees and Freedmen, for the six months ending July 1, 1869, just issued contains much interesting matter. The Educational returns furnish evidence of decided progress. The report says that difficulties indeed still continue, arising from prejudice, indifference, and want of means, more cs pecially during the last year, from political disturbances throughout the whole country, and also from agitation of subject of Reconstruction, but these difficulties have been in the main surmounted. Organized opposition appears to have mainly ceased, and favor toward schools for all is in most of the States publicly professed. The sentiments of former masters as to education are by no means elevated to the standard of public school systems at the North. The following is a summary of the statistics contained in the reports: Day and night schools, 2,118; Sabbath-schools, 1,196; total, 3,314. Teachers in day and night schools, 2,455; teachers in Sabbath-schools, 5,454; total, 7,809. Pu-pils in day and night schools, 114,522; pupils in Sabbathschools, 89,731; total, 204,258. Of these pupils, 192,227 are reported as having been slaves before the war. Of the above day and night schools, the freedmen sustained wholly or in part 1,581, and are the owners of 759 of the buildings in which the schools are held. The Bureau furnished 772 of the buildings used for educational purposes. The majority of the schools are conducted according to the most approved system. Many able instructors are successfully laboring in them, as is proved by the number of advanced schools, 312 of which are reported as graded. These rival many institutions of the same class in the North of much longer standing. Beside these there are within the knowledge of the Superintendent, but not regularly reported, day and night schools, 794; Sabbath-schools, 310 total, 1,110. Teachers in day and night schools, 1,594; pupils in day and night schools, 34,722; pupils in Sab-bath schools, 17,378; total, 82,100. Adding all these to the regularly reported schools we have an aggregate of 4,424 schools of all kinds; total teachers of all kinds, 9,503; total pupils of all kinds, 256,353. This is the largest result yes reached, and, in comparison with the corresponding six months of last year, shows a large increase. Maryland is well advanced in the work. The cities and large towns have excellent schools, and a constantly improving public sentiment as time advances, and results are seen turning in their favor. In Delaware and a part of Maryland the society and bureau agents together have acted as pioneers in getting up the school-houses and starting the schools. On what is called the western shore of Maryland the Bureau has acted alone. From West Virginia it is supposed Bureau aid can soon be wholly withdrawn. The people in the towns as well as in the farming districts are comparatively thrifty, and the State has an impartial school law in general well administered. At least, exceptions to such administration are rapidly passing away. Money from the "Peabody fund" has been given in aid of the public schools of this State, colored schools being among the number. Virginia has now the nucleus of a system of free schools which, under the liberal provisions of the constitution recently adopted, will become the bulwark of this ancient commonwealth, her safety, and her pride. An increase during the year of 50

Carolina hashad gratifying results. In February the Superintendent reports a large increase as the result of of unremitting energy and zeal. At that time there was a gain of 58 schools, 76 teachers, and 3,209 pupils, making a total of 19,635 pupils; there was also an increase of 25 Sabbath-schools. The schools in Georgia present most cheering results. The term opened October with 62 schools, 75 teachers, and 2,917 pupils: the work went steadily on without serious interruption or lack of interest, and in June a gain of 105 schools, 93 teachers, 4,527 pupils was reported. In Mississippi there is an increase of 67 schools and 2,973 pupils. South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas,

A . LODGE OF SORROW." NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10 .- The Grand Con-

portant facts from their forthcoming annual reports. Commissioner Delano has completed his annual report of the workings of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and will present the same to the President during the week. Benater Brownlow, under date of Knoxville, Nov. 7, writes to Judge Noah, the Tennessee State Agent in this

school buildthgs owned by freedmen alone speaks

volumes in testimony of their zeal. The work in North

Louisiana, and Texas all show improvement. Alabama

is somewhat behind, and defective legislation is the

prime cause. In Tennessee there has been a gain of 65 schools and 4,343 pupils. During the past year in Ken-

tucky the most praiseworthy results have been accom-

plished. The whole State has been thoroughly canvassed.

and educational meetings held in most hostile districts.

A large majority of these schools are now established, which are generally in a very flourishing condition.

The President has begun the preparation of his annual

Message, and has requested the various Cabinet officers

to immediately furnish him with the principal and im-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ME. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

city, as follows: "Should I live to get to the Senate in December, my friends and enemies alike will know how little truth there is in the statement that I have forsaken the Republican party, joined the Democratic, or aided in seeking the election to the Senate of Andrew Johnson. Thomas J. Durant declines the Circuit Judgeship in Louisiana. Prominent lawyers from New-Orleans ask for the appointment of some competent Northern jurist in view of Mr. Durant's declination, on the ground that

qualifying by their participation in the Rebellion, or they cannot afford to go upon the bench. Chief-Engineer King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has recently returned from a visit of inspection of the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, California, and is preparing a report for presentation to Congress He says that the location and harbor is one of the best in the world, and with but few improvements it can be made very efficient. One great error has been made in erecting several of the most important shops near the water's edge and on made ground. All the water used in the Yard is procured by securing it during the wet season. An attempt was made to sink a well, but, after

competent Southern lawyers are either debarred from

boring 100 feet without success, was abandoned. Second Controller of the Treasury Brodhead estimates that the decision of the Supreme Court just rendered that the servants of officers in the military service are not entitled to increased pay under the act of 1864, saves the Government from the payment of claims to the amount of \$4,000,000, and will cause a saving of about \$200,000 per annum hereafter. The Naval General Court Martial, of which Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher is President, and which adjourned sine die in October last, is or dered to be reconvened at the Navy-Yard at Boston, on Tuesday next, Nov. 16. The members have been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Thatcher on that day, and it is thought that the case of Lieut.-Commander Seeley, charged with cruelly treating his men, will again be

brought before the Court, and there may be other cases A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Devereaux of the Secretary's office, Neale of the Register's Bureau, and Jewett of the Controller of the Currency's office, were appointed several months since by Assistant-Secretary

Richardson, to examine the dies, rolls, plates, etc., in possession of the Secret Service Bureau of the Solicitor's office, and which had been captured by Wm. P. Wood, while he was Chief of that Division. The Committee, after thorough investigation, have submitted their report to the Secretary. They found counterfeit plates, rolls, and dies of all kinds of fractional and postal currency, of legal tenders, National Bank notes, and even of old exploded banks. They found electrotype plates of the seven-thirty \$1,000 bends, and memorandums on the books of the Division, stating that these seven-thirty bonds were captured by Wm. P. Wood. and that they were electrotype plates taken from lead impressions of the genuine plates, the latter having been stolen from the Bureau of Eugraving and Printing by a printer (whose name is not given) and sold to a second party. They also found a memorandum in one of the ooks of a portion of a letter of Mr. Wood to Solicitor Jordan, urging the payment to him (Wood) of \$15,000 reward offered by Secretary McCulloch for said capture, but there is no memorandum stating whether or not the reward was ever paid. This was all the information the Committee could gather in relation to the capture of these plates. These seven thirty plates were so mashed and distigured and so much abused that no fair impression could be had of them as to determine whether they were really taken from lead impression or originally cut by an engraver. A fivetwenty \$1,000 bond plate, with coupons attached, together with rolls, dies, bed pieces, &c., was found. All these were declared by the Committee to be the work of counterfeiters excellently executed. There is no detailed statement on the books used by Mr. Wood and his clerks stating how or where this plate, with the dies, &c., were captured, and the Committee fear that the same party who did the work already captured had secured duplicate rolls, dies, bed-pieces, &c., before giving up these claimed to be captured. In fact, Col. Whitely arrested a man in Boston, a short time since, with a die of one of the vignettes of this very plate. Judge Robertson and Elliot E. Cowden left here this

Senator Cattell, Homer Franklin, Major Haggerty, and James Watson Webb were among the arrivals this evening. Webb is summoned to testify before the Committee investigating the Washburne-Paraguay matter.

Aaron E. Parry of Cincinnati, on behalf of the Government, will close the argument in the Tennessee Railroad cases, now before Justice Swayne in Chambers, to-mor-The Judge will deliver his decision within a fe-

MINISTER WASHBURNE-THE LINE AND STAFF QUARREL IN THE NAVY-ROBERT J. WALKER DYING. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH]

Minister Washburne, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, says he was surprised to see the statement, published in some of the papers in this country, that he had estimated \$15,000 in gold for his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year. He says he has made no esti-mate whatever for any contingencies, but will limit limi-self to the amount allowed by the Department of State, which is \$2,800.

self to the amount allowed by the Department of Fisic, which is \$2,500.

Secretary Robeson has decided to appoint a Board of six officers of the nary, three from the line and three from the staff, to consider the differences now existing between the two branches, and report, if possible, some plan by which they may be properly reconciled. Since the late trials the feeling in the navy has been much intensited. The partisans of each side have arranged to have the matter brought before Congress through their friends in each House, and the design of the Secretary is to mature a plan, founded on the reports of this Board, for presentation to Congress in his forthcoming report. This step on the part of the Secretary is exciting much interest in the Navy Department.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker has been unconscious for a day past. He is gradually dying, and may not survive throughout the night. The Hov. Amos Kendall is also very ill, with no prospect of recovery.

very ill, with no prospect of recovery. GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.The oat-meal mills of Mr. Towns, in Mon-

... The ship Cambridge, from Quebec for Sunderland, England, foundered at sea on the 19th ult.The Toronto House of Assembly has thrown out the petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

... The warehouse and elevator of Seavy.
Rouse & Co., at El Paso, Ill., were destroyed by fire last
night. Loss, \$25,000.The Tennessee House has rejected the Senate amendment to the Convention bill, reducing the number of members to 50.

.The powder mill of Rockwell & Moseby. at Westfield, Mass., blew up yesterday morning, fatally injuring Charles Tryon, a workman.

...Sir Francis Hinks has been elected to represent the County of Renfrew in the Dominion Par-liament. The contest was very close and exciting. . William Tibbets, aged 10 years, was instantly killed in a grist mill at Gardiner, Me., yester-day, by being caught in the shafting. He belonged to Littlefield.

... The barges Saugennay and Oak Leaf, leaded with grain, have been wrecked on Lake San Francis, and the schooners Alexandria and Paulora on Lake Erie.

Eliza McLaughlu, at Providence, and, during the afray, the cartain received a bullet in his foot. The ringleaders were arrested.

... The awards of premiums, &c., at the Burale International Industrial Exhibition, which were unavoidably delayed, are now completed and will be published to-day. Thomas Curley of Salem, Mass., has

Thomas Curley of Salem, Mass., has been fixed \$1,000 and sentenced to just until paid, for attempting to collect a bounty claim of \$100 in the name of Patrick Doyle.

Returns from 61 towns in New-Hamp-shire on the question of the adoption of a State Constan-ulary act give 2.963 Yeas to 5,875 Nays. It will be de-feated by a large majority. A post-morten examination of the body

of Pike, the murderer, on Tuesday evening, disclosed the fact that Pike's neck was not broken by the drop, and that he must have ded from strangulation, The Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine

manufactory, Potter's machine shop, and Cushuan & Coggleshall's tack works at Taunton, Mass, were totally destroyed by fire hast evening. Loss \$25,000. The insurance is auknown.

surance is unknown.

...The Court of Inquiry ordered by Gen.
Woodhall of the Ninth Brigasie, N. Y. S. N. G., to investigate the cause of the accident at the late review of his brigade in Aibany, and on which occasion John Forkin lost his arm by the premature discharge of a gun in battery, has a tributed the accident to imperfect cartridges made by a centractor in New York for the State, the carfor the bags being aluddy instead of weel. FATAL ACCIDING IN NEWARK, N. J.

At about 8 o'clock vesterday evening, as Frank O'Brion, a laborer, residing on Jackson st. Newark, was removing a quantity of earth from the roof of an outhouse, the embankment of the Newark and New-York Railroad, which runs past the rear of his dwelling, fell in, burying him to the depth of several feet. A number of friends made every effort to save his life, but without avail. He was dead when the debris was removed. O'Brion Test was removed.